Milton Gazette,

AND

ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, N. C. SEPTEMBER 18, 1830. PRINTED BY J. HOLDERBY. NO. 15.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	2	5	23E.
Last Quarter,	9	8	43M.
New Moon,	16	9	13E.
1st Quarter,	25	1	32M.

Day of the Week.	Sun. Rise.	Sun Sets.	Day's length
18 Saturday,	5 55	6 5	12 10
19 Sunday,	5 56	6 4	12 8
20 Monday,	5 57	6 3	12 6
21 Tuesday,	5 58	6 2	12 4
22 Wednesday,	5 59	6 1	12 2
23 Thursday,	6 0	6 0	12 1
24 Friday,	6 1	5 59	11 59

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th, of August last, his negro man NED, who is yellow complected, about five feet ten inches high, well made no particular marks recollected except the [illegible] burn on the top of his head, he is intelligent in conversation [illegible] but he was [illegible] his clothing [illegible] person who will deliver the said negro Ned to me, living six miles South East of Caswell Ct. House.

JOHN KIMBROUGH.

Sept. 6th, 1830.—14-3t. pd.

NOTICE!

ESTRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber, at Brown's Store, on the night of the election, which was the 12th of August, a small

Bay Mare,

with some small white specks on her back, and a dent in one of her hinder legs, near the lower hock, no other marks particularly recollected. A few days after, was taken up in the commons near the same place, a small bay mare supposed to have been rode off by some absconding fellow, and turned out and the subscriber's taken in place of her. She has no very notable marks except some small white specks under her belly, and barefooted and judged to be four years old. If not applied for very soon she will be posted.

Caswell N. C. JOHN HARRISON.

Sept 1st. 1830.—13-3t

LOST,

DURING last Caswell Court week, a paper containing about $140, mostly in N. Carolina ten dollar notes. Also, a bill of tobacco, given by Joseph B. Covington, for $189 87½.—Any person who has or may find the said papers and money, and return them, to me, shall be liberally compensated.

JAMES LEA, Sr.

Sept. 1830.—13-3ipd.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE two first rate Mountain-made WAGGONS for sale, in Milton. Apply to S. Watkins, & Co. or to Mr. A. Nunnally.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 23d, 1830.—8-tf.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorised to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.

OWEN & JEFFREYS.

Milton, April 3d, 1830.—43.

WOOL CARDING.

OUR WOOL-CARDING MACHINE is in first rate order, and now in operation. Those who wish Wool Carded, will find it to their advantage to bring it soon, that it may be carded in the warm season. It must be cleansed and cleared of all hard substances that tend to injure the cards, with one pound of grease to every 10 lbs. of wool, and a sufficient quantity of strong sheets to contain the rolls.

Prices for Carding—Eight Cents a pound, cash, or one fifth part of the wool.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 1830.—6.

HANDBILLS & BLANKS, Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.

SALE OF VALUABLE

Blooded Horses.

WILL be exposed to public sale on a credit of twelve months, on the 14th of Oct. next, at the Milton Race Course, it being the Jockey Club Purse Day,

One Stud Colt, two years old last Spring, of fine size and uncommon beauty. Sired by Sir Archie, his dam by Shylock; out of Lady Burton—Shylock by the imported Bedford, Lady Burton by Sir Archie.

Also at the same time one other Stud colt, 1 year old last Spring by Monsieur Tonson, out of the same dam as above. These colts have been bred with especial care and are surpassed by none in the world in form size and purity of blood.

A. GRAVES, Admr.
Of B. YANCEY, dec.

Sept. 11th, 1830.—14-tds.

WINDSOR
Chair-Making, &c

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs

[illegible]

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business as he is determined to execute his work equal, if not superior to any in this section of country, and [illegible] as moderate terms as can be obtained.

[illegible]—48-ts.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

[illegible] carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in [illegible] will be received at this office [illegible] day of October next, inclusively.

[illegible] by Caswell c. h. [illegible] High Rock, [illegible]'s X Roads [illegible] 82 miles and back [illegible] post coaches.

[illegible] Tuesday and Friday at [illegible] Greensboro' next day, by [illegible] m, and arrive at Salem [illegible] Tuesday and Saturday by [illegible] p m.

Leave Salem every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 p m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford days by 10 p m, and at Danville the days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 [illegible]

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 9 a m, leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at [illegible] same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by Wentle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlinsburg, Farmworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 5 p m.

IRON.

SAMUEL WATKINS & CO.

HAVE on hand, and will continue to receive from the Washington Iron-Works, a complete assortment of Iron, which they will sell at $5 per 100 pounds. Cash.

May 27th.—51-tf.

FROM PARIS.

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 30.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening, was couched in these terms:—"We are in for a revolution."

I wrote [illegible] on Wednesday, but I have every reason to believe they were destroyed.

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example.

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, Hancied I saw the early symptoms of fear and indecision in them. Still they fought with certain [illegible] and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, couriers, and, in short, all classes. The firing became, every moment more sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades.—As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was (was, indeed!) a Swiss [illegible] cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to this place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "*Vengeance!*" and "*Aux armes!*" The aspect of an [illegible] upon the [illegible] streets was [illegible] night was continued. A little [illegible] the lantern [illegible] smashed, their [illegible] hung on the centre of the [illegible] of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guard house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (fireman) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At four o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Homore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Pamboargs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuileries were approached but, no act of hostility occurred up to ten o'clock. In the meanwhile the brave of the *ci-devant* Garde Nationals began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Gerva, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having seen dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three years of age,) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear off several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the *point puppui*. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the [illegible] most important point [illegible] worked with activity [illegible] for twelve hours [illegible] The Tuileries were [illegible] ment [illegible] were [illegible] dered. [illegible] tion of the gendarmerie soon [illegible] followed their [illegible] I should [illegible] earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!"—and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulotts, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. "Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighbourhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word spoken. The garden of the Tuileries was closed. In the Place du Carousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of 3d Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished!

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in.

I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Arts to wooden bridge for foot-passengers opposite the Louvre, and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tiraielade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible-looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions.

I had sat for two hours, at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. The first words burst from his lips with a tone of triumph—"Nous avons un point d' oppui la."

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them for the intention was not ascertained.

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The tri-coloured flag soon floated on the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Notre Dame.)

I am obliged to suspend details from hurry.

On Tuesday night Prince Polignac narrowly escaped being made prisoner. His house was roughly handled. On Wednesday night the celebrated Abbe de Fraysenous (Bishop of Hermopolis) was arrested, I am assured. All the Priests disappeared during that day.

The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of regiment of infantry of the Guard.

A regiment (or the remains of a regiment) of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed——the horses cut up, and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors, with some soldiers of a regiment of the line on their way to join the king at St. Cloud, where they survived in a most confused state yesterday.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuileries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The Palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans yesterday morning, but hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned they halted in the Place Louis XVI., and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way. The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of General La Fayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance; 80,000 will be organized to-night. At this instant the disarming of the rabble is in progress. There is a large boat at this moment receiving the melancholy freight of dead from the Palace of the Louvre.

The Duc d'Orleans will be king. His son is marching to Paris in aid of the Bourgeois, at the head of his regiment of Hussars. General Gerrard is at the head of the armed force under La Fayette. The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared every where. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II. is in the mouths of all lower orders.

The newspapers will give you other particulars.

The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbous!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary nation in the face of the [illegible] The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. A deep gravity reigned every where during the [illegible] every instant were to be met men carrying on [illegible] of the wounded [illegible] could be transported to the hospitals [illegible] safety; 1500 of all parties [illegible] the Hotel Dieu alone. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre [illegible] immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors. Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocens.

The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been reorganised, and with "the people," the persons dignified by the superior orders as *canaille*, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passages, (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shopwomen and workmen were to be seen sitting outside their shops (because those, being closed, afforded no light,) busily engaged in making lint.

Paris is so fortified interiorly that a million of men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how many thousand streets it contains but every street of them is capable of long and protracted defence—the means for which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe.

The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The artillery from Vincennes marched upon St. Cloud. The fortress itself remains in possession of the King's troops. The Duc de Bordeaux is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives—yea, even the commonest laborer would answer for his safety if he were thrown upon him for protection. The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible were disguised. The Provisional Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions in security. They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches and houses. A large force has assembled at St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerien (the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met with in Paris with their moustaches shaven off.

The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuileries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance. Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys."

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover,

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gainst their own countrymen. The poor [illegible] more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

At one point, a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Burgeois, and was the boldest of the combattants. A woman, dressed in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks, in the Rue Plumet. The 3d regiment of the Guard (Vendeans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the country—fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honroe. They were reduced to sixty when I saw them, and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire, or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rest. The same occurred to the next, and so on until they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the Place de Grove, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honroe, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in the front of a house which form the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honroe, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre (except the Picure Gallery—what a nation!) was on all aids attacked and defended [illegible] and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field-piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball appears only to have been fired. It has snatched a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuileries was not of as long duration. It was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-coloured flag at the head of the attacking Burgeois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

The neighbourhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quai Pelleteir and Place de Grove. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from the Quay into the Place, which, with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated.

The Lieutenancy of the Kingdom is offered to the Duc d' Orleans. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fitte's.

Several of the officers of the Garde Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions; amongst others Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen.

The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipally. As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by the people (being all unemployed) had not arrangements been made for their subsistence.

The order that prevails reflects upon the people and their Chiefs the highest honour. The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreigner has been insulted.

Money is not to be had. The money-changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securities, cannot be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday an eagle (of one of Napoleon's old regiments) was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri-coloured flag.—The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri-coloured cockade, or breast-knot is general, not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

PARIS, July 31.—All its tranquil here. The gates of the city are open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing. The King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux, and other members of the royal family. They have carried off with them the crown, and all the jewels. They will there wait for the ex-ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England. Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the carnage, have forsaken the King.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The excitation in the City appears rather to increase than otherwise. It is, however, the excitation of delight—not of alarm. Every one lunds the patriotism of Parisians, and it is no uncommon thing to hear even Tories declare, that the dignity, heroism, and moderation displayed by the French, in resisting the despotic ordinances of their late king, taking all circumstances into consideration are unparalleled in the history of the world. The stupid—not to say insane proceedings of Charles are generally looked upon as exceedingly favourable to the preservation of peace, inasmuch as they put out of the question all idea of foreign interference. As it is, he is universally condemned. The friends of freedom condemn him for his designs against liberty, and the adherents of despotism for the bungling manner in which he attempted to carry them into effect. He has, therefore, no friends. All will shun him as a man too weak, to be trusted. Upon these grounds alone it may be fairly inferred that the Continental Powers will not interfere. But there are other reasons, quite as substantial, for coming to the same conclusion. All Europe assented to the Charter—it was recognised even by the Holy Alliance; and as long as the King of France professed to govern by it, there would have been some grounds for their interference in support of his authority. But he discarded the Charter, and in doing so he forfeited all claims to the assistance of his allies. Besides, those allies find quite enough to do to keep down their own people and keep up their finances. They will not rush in to a war with France, by which their thrones might be endangered, and by which their exchequers would certainly be impoverished. There are people who profess to think that Charles will be able to find adherents in Brittany. It is true they die fight, and fight bravely, for the Bourbons—but it is also true that they gained nothing except defeat on the one hand, and ingratitude on the other.

We have seen a letter, which arrived by express this afternoon, and which is dated Paris, Saturday, evening. The writer says—"I think business will begin again generally on Monday; to-day a good deal has been done in bills. The Exchange and Bank are not yet open. The Rents will probably open this day; but there is no saying. Baron Louis is a very clever financier, and as all the Ministers have been in office before, and are considered able and moderate men, people of wealth have great confidence in them. Besides it will be their interest to keep up the price of the funds, as they are all implicated in the late change. The streets are now crowded with persons laughing and as gay as if they had come from a dance. The King had yesterday 15,000 men with him at St. Cloud, all chosen for their loyalty. The greatest part have left him, and the tri-coloured flag is now floating over the Palace of St. Cloud. Never was there a more glorious week for France. During all the excitements not a single excess was committed. The bankers and the first people in the place have joined the National Guards. All Paris is now armed. The united French army would not be able to put down the spirit now existing!"

Another English gentleman, now at Paris, writes thus:—"We have emerged from a dreadful crisis. Tyrany is subdued, and liberty has triumphed. Glory and honor to the Parisians! they have achieved a mighty action. For three days Paris has been a scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; at least 3,000 men have fallen on both sides; some say 5,000; but the military are the principal sufferers."

We understand that the Government have sent orders to the Admiralty to despatch a frigate to the Tagus immediately, for the purpose of peremptorily demanding the restitution of the six English merchant-ships taken by the Portuguese blockading squadron off St. Michel's. This is as it should be.

It is positively affirmed that the Spanish emigrant officers who have left this country intended to make a descent upon some part of the coast of Spain. The French liberal papers have frequently asked, whether there was nothing else to employ the army of France in putting down liberty in Spain, and conquering a handful of barbarian pirates? For our part we should not be at all surprised if they were not soon to be employed against the beloved Ferdinand. At any rate this Potentate will have something else to do with his troops than employing them in insane attempts to reconquer South America.

As for Don Miguel, he will now stand a most deplorable chance of being recognized—Polignac, his best friend has no longer any power to assist him.—By the way, in speaking of the arms shipped to Spain on Saturday, we ought to have said 16,000—not 66,000.

ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION.

New York, Sept. 5.—Since the battle of Waterloo, sixteen years ago, no event has occured in the history of Europe, so interesting to the citizens of this country, as the intelligence that arrived last evening. The Hibernia, from Liverpool, brings papers from that city to the 4th August, and from London to the 3d, announcing the astounding occurrence of another French Revolution. The news by the Extio, and the Clematis at Boston, had prepared our minds for the result, but we could not anticipate that it would follow so soon upon the infatuated measures of the Cabinet of France. It is a consolation however to learn, that although attended with tumult, it promises not to be attended with those scenes of horror that spread ruin over the kingdom of France and ultimately involved the fairest portions of Europe in desolation.

The prominent traits of this revolution consist in the desertion of the Royal Guards, the discomfiture of the Guards of the King, the virtual abdication of the crown by Charles X. the proclamation of the Duke of Bordeaux in his stead, and the appointment of a Regency, of which the Duke of Orleans is chief. All these great events have been achieved with little comparative loss of blood.—There is no trait of that ferocity which stained the annals of the former revolution to be discerned. It was not the result of faction, but of a constitutional struggle for their rights. The King, his minions the Jesuits, were arrayed on one side, and the people on the other. The former sought to oppress, and the latter manfully resisted oppression. They have marched to their object with a cautious prudence—a moderation and forbearance, that reflects upon the liberals the highest honor and gives promise of the most auspicious consequences.

Immediately consequent upon the announciation of the arbitrary decrees of the King, dissolving the Chambers, and suspending the liberties of the press, the whole population rose, as if animated by one mind, and boldly resisted the execution of these tyranical edicts. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, (the 26th, 27th and 28th of July) the city of Paris was a scene of conflict and carnage. On the latter of these days, the Swiss Guards, who had defended the Tuileries and Louvre surrendered. In the meantime the deputies who had arrived, assembled, and issued a proclamation with their names attached, which we subjoin.—*Herald.*

We have given such details of this highly important occurrence, as time & our limits would permit. The carnage in Paris, during the short period of the effervescence, is stated to have been horrible—but the number killed had not been ascertained.

[illegible] that the people of Paris, were immediately seconded in their measures, in every section of France yet heard from. The moderation of the new government, is not less praiseworthy, than the glorious act by which they have preserved the liberty of the people.

The London papers state that the British Cabinet, on hearing of the measures resorted to by the people of France, immediately assured the French government that they should in no way interfere in behalf of either party.

INSURRECTIONS IN PARIS.

On Saturday despatches were received from Lord Stewart de Rothsay, our ambassador at Paris, communicating the following authentic information of the important events which have taken place in France:

On the 26th instant the Bank refused to discount bills upon which all the manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing aloud the extraordinary state of things.

The seizure of the presses of the liberal journal appeared to be the signal for the manifestation of public opinion. The populace was no longer to be intimidated by the troops, and bloodshed ensued to a frightful extent on Tuesday and Wednesday.—Many of the National Guards now spontaneously took up arms in defence of the public liberties, but the Government neglected to profit by this open demonstration of feeling and persevered in the course which must terminate in its ruin. This state of things continued until Wednesday, when the populace and the National Guard attacked and carried the Hotel de Ville, and several small posts. The King's troops then charged in turn, and after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in retaking them. The possession, however was of short duration, as the students of the Ecole de Droit and of the Ecole Polytechnique fell vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The National guard being then organized to a considerable extent, and having at their head General Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the city, and gained over to the cause of the people the 5th and 53d regiments of the line.

During these proceedings the populace being formed into bands, armed in every way and organized to a great extent, gained considerable ground, and pushed their advantages to the extremities of the city. The Royal Guards, who had been ordered to evacuate Paris, were directed to proceed to St. Cloud. The third regiment of Guards and the Swiss Guards, who had not quitted their posts at the Tuileries, were attacked there at twelve o'clock in the day, and the posts being forced, [illegible] troops retired to the Louvre. Here [illegible] were again attacked at 3 o'clock, and [illegible] were disposed for the defence [illegible] accompanied [illegible] but were met [illegible] to a protest, which was sent to [illegible] St. Cloud; but it did not appear that the King would make any concession. The Deputies on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, re-assembled to deliberate, and to take measures for the safety of the country.

The tri-colored flag was floating on the Tuileries, and, according to some accounts, on Notre Dame also.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

The Deputies of Departments have addressed the following proclamation to the French people:

"Frenchmen! France is free! Absolute power has raised his standard; the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights, no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which may without dismay [illegible] to us these advantages is now the first want of our country.

"Frenchmen! Those of our deputies who are already at Paris have assembled; and till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France, the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of lieutenant general of the kingdom. This is, in their opinion, the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate success of the most legitimate defence. The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests and professed its principles. He will respect our rights for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by law all the guarantees necessary to liberty strong and durable. The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers. The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations. The jury for the transgressions of the press; the legally organized responsibility of the ministers, and the secondary agents of the administration. The situation of the military legally secured. The re-election of deputies appointed to public offices we shall give at length to our institutions in concert with the head of the state, the developements of which they have need. Frenchmen! the Duke of Orleans himself as already spoken in his language is that which is suitable to a free country. "The Chambers," says he "are going to assemble; they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation. The character will henceforward be a truth."

[*From the Journal du com. of July* 31.]

"Inhabitants of Paris! the deputies of France, at this moment assembled in Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital, to exercise the functions of lieutenant general of the kingdom. I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy. On returning to the city of Paris I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.—The Chambers are going to assemble; they will consider of the reign of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the nation. The character will thenceforward be a truth.

LOUIS PHILIPE D'ORLEANS."

On Wednesday, about one o'clock, the tumultuous assemblages had greatly increased, when there were repeated discharges of musketry. The populace were every where collected in dense masses, but more especially in Rue St. Honore and the market place. The place Louis Quinze was [illegible] persons, in the strongest state of excitement, calling out, with deafening shouts—"A bas les Bourbons!"—"A bas les Despotes!" By the various discharges, [illegible] five or six hundred [illegible] killed. At the Boulevards the people [illegible] down the trees and tore up the [illegible]. One unfortunate Englishman, looking out of the window of Lawson's hotel, was shot. Every shop with the insignia of royalty [illegible] family was attacked [illegible] down, and the [illegible] ces. The [illegible] The current report [illegible] Paris, was, that [illegible] sued a proclamation [illegible] was no longer [illegible] was to be considered [illegible] tional guard had [illegible] and it was understood [illegible] Genera Larmarque [illegible] to be at the head of it. The greatest [illegible] of the people happened when they were breaking into every place where were arms to seize them. Most of the mails were allowed to quit Paris, as it took about four hundred men to be employed in getting the mail to this country out of the capital.—This could not have been effected but by the government, which had gone over to [illegible] having taken charge of it. All [illegible] had closed, and it was impossible [illegible] passports. The English, who were trying to quit Paris, were taking [illegible] without passports. All the [illegible] stopped by the populace and [illegible] Vive la Charte." The [illegible] all the fleurs de lis from the dresses [illegible] fashions. What added consideration [illegible] consternation of the English was the circumstance of Lady Stuart de Rothsay having left Paris. It was confidently reported & believed that the Prefect of Rouen had been hanged. Indeed in every quarter the indignation was strong against the government and what added to the excitement, was the complete destruction of all men in office who had not, during the recent election, exerted themselves in procuring votes. As much depends upon the feeling of the army, our informant says that the Gards du Corps and the Swiss are supposed to be staunch to the government; but the regiments of the line were on the side of the people to a man. He assures us that on this most important point not the least doubt is entertained that all the regiments of the line are with the people. The defection is complete. An officer on duty was desired to fire by one of the Gardes du Corps. The answer was, "No, I will never fire on my countrymen." It was reported in Paris, that individuals of the Gards du Corps, found separate from the body, had been dragged from their horses and massacreed. The report was, that great damage had been done to the Louvre. It was said that cannon were posted on both sides of the Seine, and strong detachments of cavalry were marching from all the neighboring country of Paris. Hand-bills were distributed every ten minutes or so among the crowds, containing the most vehement philippics against the King and ministers, summoning every man to arm for his country, and to aid in ejecting the Bourbons. The Palais Royal was the scene of all sorts of devastation. The Duke of Orleans, from his having the misfortune to be a Bourbon is a great sufferer for the sins of his relations. Our informant assures us that no exception is made, —that the race is divided. Paris, he says exhibits a most extraordinary appearance at this time. The state of excitement cannot be described. Great indignation was felt at the meanness of the King, in skulking at such a time. Some said he was concealed in Paris, others that he had gone to Compeigne. It was considered by the Parisians that the government had intended the destruction of the capital. The Gardes du Corps, our informant said, did not by any means appear elated; they seemed to be filled with any thing rather than anticipations of a successful issue. No Frenchman had the least doubt of the issue. The people were pouring into Paris from all the places of the neighborhood, with such arms as they could find, breathing vengeance against the Bourbons.—*Morning Chronicle.*

PARIS, July 31.—It has been necessary to designate, for each branch of the public administration, commissioners, to replace provisionally, the administration which [illegible] fallen with the power of Charles X. The following are appointed provisional commissioners: for the Department of Justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure; Finances, Baron Louis; War, Gen. Gerard; Marine, M. de Rigny; Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon, Public Instruction, M. Guizot; Interior and Public Works, M. Cassimer Perrier.

(Signed,) LOBAU, A. DE PUYRAVEAU, MAUGUIN, DE SCHONEN.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS.

PARIS, July 31.—Inhabitants of Paris!—Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country, and of its liberties which he could not understand. After having clandestinely attacked our institutions by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy gave him, he resolved, when he thought himself strong enough to destroy them openly, to drown them in the blood of the French. Some instances have sufficed to annihilate this corrupted Government which was only a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and prosperity of France. The nation alone is standing adorned with those national colors which it has purchased with its blood. It will have a Government and laws worthy of itself.

The Moniteur contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events at Paris were known; the sentiments of the people had been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press have been displayed.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING—All is tranquil here. The gates of the city are open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing. The King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux and other members of the Royal family. They have carried off with them the crown and the jewels. They will there wait for the ex-ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England. Such of the Swiss Guard as had survived the carnage have forsaken the King.

A third express has been received from Paris.—As far as the intelligence has been suffered to transpire we are informed that the tyrant King had abdicated in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux; that the Duke Orleans, Regent, that Charles and the Royal Family had set out for Rheims; and that Prince Polignac had been compelled to surrender to Gen. Lafayette. The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, at Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provisional Government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A depuration from Lisle had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men if needed. A depuration from Lyons was also stated to be on the way to Paris. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the government of Charles X. The Marseillies hymn was chaunted in the streets, and a force was organizing to resist any attempt of the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send two thousand men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected quotas from the provinces, other bodies would be despatched in different directions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people and they are not more distinguished by heroism with which they have asserted their liberties, than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder during the strongest excitement.

The accounts from Marseilles state, that information had arrived there of there having